



PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



WANTS LAND AT PEARL HARBOR

Federal Government Will Negotiate for It Through Capt. Merry.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Captain J. F. Merry, who was president of the Naval board which went to Guam to select a site for a naval station, and to prepare a plan for the improvement of the harbor and the location of a town on its shores, is on his way back to his station at Honolulu, and will submit his report from that point. As soon as possible after his return he will enter into negotiations with the owners of land at Pearl Harbor for its sale to the United States. The recent Naval appropriation law appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of land.

BRYAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Will Run in Nebraska and Then Seek the Senate. NEW YORK, April 27.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is quoted by the Times as saying last night: "William J. Bryan, in my opinion, will be a candidate for Governor of Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan still exerts a wide influence in the State, and if he receives the gubernatorial nomination he will be a very hard man to beat. If elected Governor he will hope to secure a Democratic Legislature, in which event he will seek an election to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Dietrich, whose term will expire in 1905. From the best information I can get, I really believe that Mr. Bryan will not look for the Presidential nomination in 1904."

Wireless Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Cunard Line intends to equip its steamers with instruments for wireless telegraph, and make an experiment to determine its value. Marconi sailed on the steamer Campana a week ago. It is reported that he visited Montauk Point before leaving this country with a view to establishing a receiving station there. It is said that the approach of a steamer reporting itself by wireless telegraph to a station at Montauk Point would be known here more than twelve hours before she arrived. Vernon H. Brown, of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents of the line, confirmed the report regarding the adoption of wireless telegraph, but said that he knew nothing of the details of the plan.

Turkish Army Desertion.

BERLIN, April 27.—"Wholesale desertions are now occurring in the Turkish army," says Die Information, "owing to destitution and military negligence. Most of the deserters join bands of brigands who plunder the population in various districts with impunity."

UNCLE SAM MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

Wars With Great Britain and Germany Are Now Predicted.

LONDON, April 27.—The Saturday Review says that the expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contrast with the United States than with Great Britain, "because the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent." The Review devotes a page to the description of the resources of South America, and Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile, the improbability of Germany pursuing her designs in South America without a conflict with the United States. The article concludes with the statement that it would not be good policy for Great Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims, and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests, but it would rightly oppose every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

LONDON, April 26.—William T. Stead says: "The Boers are calculating upon England's becoming embroiled with Russia or some other complication. We are on the verge of a storm across the Atlantic that will shatter our peaceful calculations. When the United States Congress meets, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be torn into shreds. We shall have to choose between fighting or eating humble pie."

GERMANS FIGHT CHINESE.

Aided by the French They Defeat Celestial Army.

LONDON, April 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking says the headquarters staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the expedition, to the effect that on April 23d the Germans crossed into Shansi, through the Kouk Nau and Chang Cheng Liu passes, in pursuit of the retreating Chinese, whom they followed eighteen miles, fighting a sharp action. The French troops remained in occupation of the passes. The Germans returned April 25th, and the French handed over the passes to them and returned to their previous outposts. The Germans are said to have had four men killed and five officers and eighty men wounded.

Chicago manufacturers are seeking to avoid a machinists' strike.

BATTLE-SHIP MAINE MAY BE FLOATED

Chicago Company Expects to Raise the Vessel in the Coming Fall.

CHICAGO, April 26.—"We expect to have the battleship Maine afloat and ready for business again some time next fall. She was not so badly damaged when she was sunk as is generally supposed and repairs can be easily accomplished." Thus spoke Newton F. Chamberlain, who is engaged in raising the wreck of the battleship in Havana harbor, and who has just returned from Cuba on a short business trip. "We find," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "that the Maine has not sunk one inch deeper since I made an examination of her two years ago. She lies perfectly level and it is just thirty-seven feet and six inches to solid bottom at both bow and stern. In order to float the vessel we shall first build a dam all around it and pump out the water. When the water has all been removed, the hole in her bow will be repaired. Then when the water is turned in again she will rise to the surface and will be towed into the Havana docks for complete overhauling. "The machinery in the Maine does not seem to have been damaged at all. When the ship sunk she had on board about \$500,000 worth of ammunition and I do not apprehend that it will be at all damaged. It will take the best part of this summer to complete the dam, but within two months after it is finished I expect to have the wreck afloat."

Cubans See the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The members of the Cuban Commission called upon the President today to bid him farewell. Senator Capote urged that something be done at once toward reciprocal treaty relations for the benefit of the Cubans. The President replied that nothing could be done on economic lines until the political questions were settled; that it would be necessary for the Cubans to form a government before any negotiations could be entered into. He assured the delegation that as soon as the Cuban government was formed he would appoint a commission to consider economic relations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is a general impression among those who have been in close touch with the Cuban delegates that they will recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention when they return to Havana. Secretary Root has made it plain to them that the amendment is the United States' policy.

Row in Algeria.

ALGIERS, April 27.—According to an official telegram from Marguerite, order has been restored there. Seven white civilians and three natives were killed during the disturbance. Three officers and several gendarmes were wounded. The trouble appears to have been largely the outcome of monopolists buying up the forests, depriving the natives of their usual means of earning a livelihood by making charcoal and selling wood for fuel.

CHINESE SMUGGLED FROM CANADA

United States and Dominion Government Taking the Matter Up.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The United States Government and the Canadian Government are combining in an effort to stop the smuggling of and unlawful influx of Chinamen into Canada and the United States. Both countries have suffered within the last few years, and Canada has unintentionally helped to break the United States Exclusion law. A representative of the United States Customs Department is in Ottawa at present, acting in conjunction with the Canadian officers. From what has been discovered the Canadian authorities are convinced that many more Chinamen than the law permits have come into Canada in bond for the last few years and have then mysteriously disappeared. It is to the interest of the transportation companies to see that the law is obeyed, and therefore, the authorities say, it must have been customs officials who, through neglect or otherwise, have permitted these men to disappear. It is stated that evidence has been secured against several of these officials and that a general shake-up will soon follow. On an average 2,000 Chinamen have been imported into Canada for the last five years. Each year about 800 of these have gone through in bond to Jamaica and other places under the padrone system. About 500 a year were entitled to stay here on paying \$100 head tax, and the remainder should have been deported to China, but only a small percentage were so deported.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

A Paris Delegate's Appeal to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and France at the banquet given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, M. Siegfried said: "I am hoping that when the proper time arrives the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty of reciprocity between the two countries, as I feel certain the French Senate will do. "You excel all nations of the world in many things. You produce cheaper iron and steel products than can be produced in Europe. France consumes annually great quantities of commodities. Why should she not purchase her iron and steel, and her coal as well, from the United States, instead of buying it in England, as she does now? It is a matter to be solved through the question of closer commercial relations. You have an immense shipping business. Is it large enough? Ought it not to be larger—largest in the world? I am in favor of certain reasonable bounties on shipping interests. "I do not believe in free trade; indeed, I do not believe free trade between nations is possible nowadays, but between free trade and a high protective tariff there is a splendid average, a basis for commercial reciprocity, that ought not to be neglected."

LIBERIA WANTS PROTECTION.

Would Like Uncle Sam to Establish Coaling Stations.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Liberia's desire for the establishment by the United States of coaling stations on her coast will not be acceded to, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald. Liberia believed that all danger of attempts on the part of France and other Governments to seize territory from her would cease if such action were taken. Examination of the Liberian coast made by the Montgomery some time ago and other information received by the Navy Department show that there is no suitable site for a station, and the project has been abandoned.

Foot and Mouth Cure.

NEW YORK, April 27.—According to a Herald dispatch from Vienna two Austrian scientists, Professor Loeffler and Dr. Ulenruth, announce that they have discovered a serum which will protect animals against the foot and mouth disease. The serum affords animals inoculated with it immunity for from four to eight weeks against attacks by the disease. As soon as Drs. Loeffler and Ulenruth receive the authorization of the Government the new remedy will be placed at the disposal of the public.

A JANITOR IS A GREAT ARTIST

Remarkable Showing of a Self-Taught Chicago Marine Painter.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: Through a marine picture Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best-qualified art critics and artists. As a painter Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the Art Institute. His picture, "The Open Sea," now hangs above a Turner water color; at its right is a portrait study by Zorn; at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton. In the same rooms are Israel, Corot, Dugigny, Whistler, Chase and Rosetti. After twenty years' devotion to an art in which he had no schooling but companionship with the work, Charles Hallberg, the modest artist-janitor, has been recognized. He has had no teacher. He was not taught to draw anything, and his knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiment, groping disappointment and incessant toil. For seventeen years of his early life Hallberg was a sailor. He knew the ocean in its every mood and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to paint them—feebly at first, but with growing power and fidelity. Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, "The Open Sea," Director French of the Art Institute said: "Alexander Harrison, Mr. Vanderpoel, Charles Francis Browne and other capable judges agree with me that it is a most remarkable work, considering the artist's opportunities. Its chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water he paints is fairly alive—wonderfully so. We do not say that the picture we have hung is great in every way; but considering the conditions it is most extraordinary."

BRITISH FINANCES.

The Coal and Sugar Duties for Revenue Purposes.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Commenting on the budget, the London correspondent of the Tribune says that one of the results of the agitation against the new order of taxation proposed by it is the conversion of downright Protectionists in the House of Commons, like Sir Howard Vincent, into advocates of the coal and sugar duties for revenue purposes. They were disappointed at the outset over the neglect of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to put import duties on foodstuffs and manufactured goods, but they are now applauding the sugar and coal duties as the natural method of approaching an entire revision of the customs system. They are determined, however, to raise a debate over the exemption of colonial sugars from the revenue duties and hope to draw Mr. Chamberlain into a repetition of his views on an imperial Zollverein, advocated several years ago at a dinner of the Canada Club. Mr. Chamberlain for the present, answers questions sharply enough, but abstains from general debate. He is waiting patiently for the end of the South African war.

New Filipino Dictator.

MANILA, April 25.—It is reported that the rebel General Calles ordered eight American soldiers to be shot April 21st, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sanchio, one of his staff officers, and Senor de la Rosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the insurgent fund. Sanchio escaped. The others were tortured and then butchered. Calles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon, proclaims himself dictator and successor of Aguinaldo, and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

Plague Causes Riot.

LAHORE, Punjab, April 27.—A serious riot has occurred near Sialkote, due to plague inspection of women. The mob overpowered the police, and it became necessary to summon a force of cavalry from Sialkote. The soldiers restored order with difficulty.

At the execution of Black Jack at New Mexico, his head was severed from his body by the rope.